THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A case of possessing movable and immovable assets to the tune of Rs. 19.70 lakhs approximately, disproportionate to the known sources of income, either in his own name or in the name of his family members of the Director of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, has been registered by the CBI.

(c) CBI is investigating the case. However, the Director of National Institute of Homoeopathy has been suspended from the service on account of his arrest by the West Bengal Police in another case.

Release of Population Development Fund Report

2663. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRASEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the release of a Population Development Fund Report recently by the UNO;

(b) if so, whether Government would agree with the above report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the 'State of World Population 2005' report released by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) and (c) The findings in the report on the 'State of World Population 2005 — the Promise of Equality' are based on the inputs and information gathered from various sources including UN agencies, NGOs and international organizations. The Government of India has taken note of the report and it is already addressing most of the issues through its ongoing policy and programme interventions.

Infant Mortality

2664. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi have as per latest health indices, have led other States, and shown a sharp

growth in the matter of infant mortality, maternal mortality and sex-ratio;

(b) if so, how these States compare in relation to these indices with all India figures and those pertaining to the South Indian States; and

(c) what directions have been issued and incentives offered to these North Indian States to make good the female-male ratio and to improve the conditions with respect to infant mortality and maternal mortality and allied matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Latest data on Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate and sex ratio for Punjab, Haryana and Delhi as available from the office of the Registrar General of India is given below. Similar data for all the states is given at statement (*See* below).

State	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2003)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 1998)	Sex Ratio (Census 2001)
India	60	407	933
Punjab	49	199	876
Haryana	59	103	861
Delhi	28	—	821

The States of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi compare unfavorably with Southern States and the National Average in respect of sex ratio while in the case of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) they compare favourably.

In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of foetus. It also prohibits any advertisements relating to pre-natal determination of sex. Punishments are also prescribed for contravention

of its provisions. The person who contravenes the provisions of this Act is punishable with imprisonment upto 5 years and fine upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Under the Act, pre-natal diagnostic techniques and genetic counseling may be provided only by facilities/clinics registered under the Act. Use of these techniques is permissible solely for the detection of specified abnormalities (like Chromosomal abnormalities, genetic metabolic diseases, sex linked genetic diseases, etc.) subject to specified conditions. National inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted in march 2005 which undertakes periodical visits to the states/districts to see the implementation of the Act.

Other initiatives being undertaken in this regard are creating awareness on this issue by conducting meetings/workshops with organizations working against sex selection, involvement of medical professionals/ religious/spiritual leaders to spread the message, requesting police training academies and schools to include the issue in their curriculum of training, telecasting of video spots on private satellite channels and Doordarshan and involvement of elected representatives.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) being implemented in all States of the country various interventions for reduction of infant mortality rate are being implemented. These include immunization against fixed vaccine communicable diseases, control of death during diarrhoea, control of deaths due to acute respiratory infections; prophylaxis against vitamin A deficiency and iron deficiency anemia. Essential new born care and promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices. Unequal access of pregnant women in rural areas and those in the lower socio economic bracket is recognized as an important issue. Provision has been kept under the National Rural Health Mission to strengthen the services at village and sub-center level and also for provision of transport facilities to pregnant women needing emergency treatment. Provision has been kept to strengthen the services at village and sub-center. Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana cash assistance is provided to pregnant women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for the first two live births.

Statement

Details of IMR/MMR/Sex Ratio

State	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2003)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 1998)	Sex Ratio (Census 2001)
India	60	407	933
Andhra Pradesh	59	159	978
Assam	67	409	935
Bihar	60	452	919
Gujarat	57	28	920
Haryana	59	103	861
Karnataka	52	195	965
Kerala	11	198	1058
Madhya Pradesh	82	498	919
Maharashtra	42	135	922
Orissa	83	367	972
Punjab	49	199	876
Rajasthan	75	670	921
Tamil Nadu	43	79	987
Uttar Pradesh	76	707	828
West Bengal	46	266	934
Arunachal Pradesh	34	NA	893
Chhattisgarh	70	NA	989
Goa	16	NA	961
Jharkhand	51	NA	941
Himachal Pradesh	49	NA	968
Jammu & Kashmir	44	NA	892
Manipur	16	NA	978
Meghalaya	57	NA	972
Mizoram	16	NA	948
Nagaland	NA	NA	900
Sikkim	33	NA	875
Tripura	32	NA	948
Uttranchal	41	NA	962
Andaman & Nicobar	18	NA	846
Chandigarh	19	NA	777
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	NA	812
Daman & Diu	59	NA	710
Delhi	28	NA	821
Lakshadweep	26	NA	948
Pondicherry	24	NA	1001